

# ROU

I'll charm the air to give a sound,  
While you perform your antic round. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*  
Three or four we'll dress like urchins,  
With rounds of waxen tapers on their heads,  
And rattles in their hands. *Shakefp. Mer. Wives of Windsor.*  
What is this,  
That rises like the issue of a king,  
And wears upon his baby brow the round  
And top of sovereignty? *Shakefp. Macbeth.*  
Hirsute roots are a middle fort, between the bulbous and  
fibrous; that, besides the putting forth sap upwards and  
downwards, putteth forth in round. *Bacon.*  
What if the fun  
Be centre to the world; and other stars,  
By his attractive virtue and their own  
Incited, dance about him various rounds. *Milton.*  
Knit your hands, and beat the ground  
In a light fantastick round. *Milton.*  
He did foretell and prophecy of him,  
Who to his realms that azure round hath join'd. *Denham.*  
They meet, they wheel, they throw their darts afar;  
Then in a round the mingled bodies run,  
Flying they follow, and pursuing shun. *Dryden.*  
How shall I then begin, or where conclude,  
To draw a fame so truly circular?  
For, in a round, what order can be shew'd,  
Where all the parts so equal perfect are? *Dryden.*  
The mouth of Veluvio has four hundred yards in diame-  
ter; for it seems a perfect round. *Addison.*  
This image on the medal plac'd,  
With its bright round of titles grac'd,  
And stamp on British coins shall live. *Addison.*  
2. Rundle; step of a ladder.  
When he once attains the upmost round,  
He then unto the ladder turns his back,  
Looks in the clouds, scorning the base degrees  
By which he did ascend. *Shakefp. Julius Caesar.*  
Many are kick'd down ere they have climbed the two or  
three first rounds of the ladder. *Government of the Tongue.*  
All the rounds like Jacob's ladder rise;  
The lowest hid in earth, the topmost in the skies. *Dryden.*  
This is the last stage of human perfection, the utmost round  
of the ladder whereby we ascend to heaven. *Norris.*  
3. The time in which any thing has passed through all hands,  
and comes back to the first; hence applied to a carousal.  
A gentle round fill'd to the brink,  
To this and t' other friend I drink. *Suckling.*  
Women to cards may be compar'd; we play  
A round or two, when us'd, we throw away. *Granville.*  
The feast was serv'd; the bowl was crown'd;  
To the king's pleasure went the mirthful round. *Prior.*  
4. A revolution; a course ending at the point where it began.  
We, that are of purer fire,  
Imitate the starry quire,  
Who, in their mighty watchful spheres,  
Lead in swift rounds the months and years. *Milton.*  
If nothing will please people, unless they be greater than  
nature intended, what can they expect, but the ais's round of  
vexatious changes. *L'Estrange.*  
How then to drag a wretched life beneath  
An endless round of still returning woes,  
And all the gnawing pangs of vain remorse?  
What torment's this?  
Till by one countless sum of woes oppress'd,  
Hoary with cares, and ignorant of rest,  
We find the vital springs relax'd and worn;  
Compell'd our common impotence to mourn,  
Thus through the round of age, to childhood we return. *Prior.*  
5. [Ronde, Fr.] A walk performed by a guard or officer, to  
survey a certain district.  
ROUND, adv. *Locke on Understanding.*  
1. Every way; on all sides.  
The terror of God was upon the cities round about. *Gen.*  
All sounds whatsoever move round; that is, on all sides,  
upwards, downwards, forwards, and backwards. *Bacon.*  
In darkness and with dangers compass'd round. *Milton.*  
2. [En rond, à la ronde, Fr.] In a revolution.  
At the best 'tis but cunning; and if he can in his own  
fancy raise that to the opinion of true wisdom, he comes  
round to practise his deceits upon himself. *Gov. of the Tong.*  
Some preachers, prepared only upon two or three points,  
run the same round from one end of the year to another. *Addison.*  
3. Circularly.  
One foot he center'd, and the other turn'd  
Round through the vast profundity obscure. *Milton.*  
4. Not in a direct line.  
If merely to come in, Sir, they go out;  
The way they take is strangely round about. *Pope.*  
ROUND, prep. *Spenser's Poet.*  
1. On every side of.  
To officiate light round this opacous earth. *Milton.*

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2. About; circularly about.  
He led the hero round and round the  
The confines of the blest Elysian ground. *Dryden.*  
3. All over.  
Round the world we roam,  
Fore'd from our pleasing fields and native home. *Dryden.*  
TO ROUND, v. a. [rotundo, Lat. from the noun.]  
1. To surround; to encircle.  
Would that th' inclusive verge  
Of golden metal, that must round my brow,  
Were red-hot steel to sear me to the brain.  
We are such stuff  
As dreams are made on, and our little life  
Is rounded with a sleep. *Shakefp. Tempest.*  
This distemper'd messenger of wet,  
The many coloured Iris, rounds thine eyes. *Shakefp.*  
The vilest cockle gaping on the coast,  
That rounds the ample sea. *Prior.*  
2. To make spherical or circular.  
Worms with many feet, which round themselves into balls,  
are bred chiefly under logs of timber. *Bacon.*  
When silver has been lessened in any piece carrying the  
publick stamp, by clipping, waling, or rounding, the laws  
have declared it not to be lawful money. *Locke.*  
With the cleaving-knife and mawl split the stuff into a  
square piece near the size, and with the draw-knife round off  
the edges to make it fit for the lathe. *Moson.*  
Can any one tell, how the fun, planets, and satellites were  
rounded into their particular spheroidal orbs. *Clyne.*  
3. To raise to a relief.  
The figures on our modern medals are raised and rounded  
to a very great perfection. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*  
4. To move about any thing.  
To those beyond the polar circle, day  
Had unbenighted shone, while the low sun,  
To recompense his distance, in your fight  
Had rounded still th' horizon, and not known  
Or East or West. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*  
5. To mould into smoothness.  
These accomplishments, applied in the pulpit, appear by  
a quaint, terse, florid file rounded into periods and cadences,  
without propriety or meaning. *Swift's Miscellanies.*  
TO ROUND, v. n.  
1. To grow round in form.  
The queen, your mother, rounds apace; we shall  
Present our services to a fine new prince. *Shakefp.*  
2. [Runden, German; whence Chaucer writes it better run.]  
To whiper.  
Being come to the fupping place, one of Kalanders's ser-  
vants rounded in his ear; at which he retired. *Sidney.*  
France,  
Whom zeal and charity brought to the field,  
As God's own soldier, rounded in the ear,  
With that same purpose changes. *Shakefp.*  
They're here with me already; whispering, rounding,  
Sicilia is a fo forth; 'tis far gone. *Shakefp.*  
Cicero was at dinner, where an ancient lady said she was  
but forty: one that sat by rounded him in the ear, she is far  
more out of the question: Cicero answered, I must believe  
her, for I heard her say so any time these ten years. *Bacon.*  
The fox rounds the new elect in the ear, with a piece of  
secret service that he could do him. *L'Estrange.*  
3. To go rounds.  
They keep watch, or nightly rounding walk. *Milton.*  
ROUNDAABOUT, adj. [This word is used as an adjective, though  
it is only an adverb united to a substantive by a colloquial  
license of language; which ought not to have been admitted  
into books.]  
1. Ample; extensive.  
Those sincerely follow reason, but for want of having large  
found, roundabout sense, have not a full view of all that re-  
lates to the question. *Locke on Understanding.*  
2. Indirect; loose.  
Paraphrase is a roundabout way of translating, invented to  
help the barrenness, which translators, overlooking in them-  
selves, have apprehended in our tongue. *Pellon.*  
ROUNDEL, n. f.  
ROUNDELAY, n. f.  
1. [Rondelet, French.] A kind of ancient poetry, which  
commonly consists of thirteen verses, of which eight  
are of one kind of rhyme and five of another: it is di-  
vided into three couplets; and at the end of the second and  
third, the beginning of the roundel is repeated in an equivocal  
sense, if possible.  
Siker, like a roundel never heard I none,  
Little lacketh Perigot of the best,  
And Willie is not greatly over-gone,  
So wren his under-songs well addrest. *Spenser's Poet.*  
To hear thy rimes and roundelays,  
Which thou wert wont in waulful hills to sing,  
I more delight than lark in summer days,  
Whole echo made the neighb'ring groves to ring. *Spenser.*

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Come now a roundel and a fairy song. *Shakefp.*  
They list'ning heard him, while he search'd the grove,  
And loudly sung his roundelay of love,  
But on the sudden stop'd. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*  
2. [Rondelle, Fr.] A round form or figure.  
The Spaniards, casting themselves into roundels, and their  
strongest ships walling in the reef, made a flying march to  
Calais. *Bacon.*  
The mufes and graces made festivals; the fawns, satyrs,  
and nymphs did dance their roundelays. *Howel.*  
ROUNDER, n. f. [from round.] Circumference; inclosure.  
If you fondly pass our proffer'd offer,  
'Tis not the rounder of your old fac'd walls  
Can hide you from our messengers of war. *Shakefp.*  
ROUNDEAD, n. f. [round and head.] A puritan, so named  
from the practice once prevalent among them of cropping  
their hair round.  
Your petitioner always kept hospitality, and drank confu-  
sion to the roundheads. *Spectator, N° 629.*  
ROUNDOUSE, n. f. [round and house.] The constable's pri-  
son, in which disorderly persons, found in the street, are  
confined.  
They march'd to some fam'd roundhouse. *Pope.*  
ROUNDRISH, adj. [from round.] Somewhat round; approach-  
ing to roundness.  
It is not every small crack that can make such a receiver,  
as is of a roundish figure, useless to our experiment. *Boyle.*  
ROUNDRY, adv. [from round.]  
1. In a round form; in a round manner.  
2. Openly; plainly; without reserve.  
Injoin gainfayers, giving them roundly to understand,  
that where our duty is submission, weak oppositions betoken  
pride. *Hooker, b. v. f. 8.*  
You'll prove a jolly surly groom,  
That take it on you at the first to roundly. *Shakefp.*  
Mr. de Mortier roundly said, that to cut off all contentions  
of words, he would propole two means for peace. *Hayward.*  
From a world of phenomena, there is a principle that  
acts out of wisdom and counsel, as was abundantly evidenced,  
and as roundly acknowledged. *More's Divine Dialogues.*  
He affirms every thing roundly, without any art, rhetor-  
ick, or circumlocution. *Addison's Count Tariff.*  
3. Briskly; with speed.  
When the mind has brought itself to attention, it will be  
able to cope with difficulties, and master them, and then it  
may go on roundly. *Locke.*  
4. Completely; to the purpose; vigorously; in earnest.  
I was called any thing, and I would have done any thing,  
indeed too, and roundly too. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*  
This lord justice caused the earl of Kildare to be arrested,  
and cancelled such charters as were lately resumed, and pro-  
ceeded every way so roundly and severely, as the nobility did  
much dislike him. *Davies on Ireland.*  
ROUNDRINESS, n. f. [from round.]  
1. Circularity; sphericity; cylindrical form.  
The same reason is of the roundness of the bubble; for the  
air within advoideth discontinuance, and therefore casteth it-  
self into a round figure. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Bracelets of pearl gave roundness to her arm,  
And ev'ry gem augmented ev'ry charm. *Prior.*  
Roundness is the primary essential mode or difference of a  
body.  
2. Smoothness.  
The whole period and compass of this speech was delight-  
some for the roundness, and grave for the strangeness. *Spenser.*  
3. Honesty; openness; vigorous measures.  
TO ROUSE, v. a. [of the same class of words with raise and  
rise.]  
1. To wake from rest.  
At once the crowd arose, confus'd and high;  
For Mars was early up, and rous'd the sky. *Dryden.*  
Rev'rent I touch thee! but with honest zeal,  
To rouse the watchmen of the publick weal,  
To virtue's work provoke the tardy hall;  
And goad the prelate slumb'ring in his stall. *Pope.*  
2. To excite to thought or action.  
The Dane and Swede, rous'd up by fierce alarms,  
Bless the wife conduct of her pious arms;  
Soon as her fleets appear, their terrors cease,  
And all the northern world lies hush'd in peace. *Addison.*  
I'll thunder in their ears their country's cause,  
And try to rouse up all that's Roman in them. *Addison, Cato.*  
The heat, with which Luther treated his adversaries, though  
strained too far, was extremely well fitted by the providence  
of God to rouse up a people, the most phlegmatick of any  
in Christendom. *Atterbury.*  
They would be very much rous'd and awakened by such a  
fight; but they would not however be convinced. *Atterbury.*  
3. To put into action.  
As an eagle, seeing prey appear,  
His airy plumes doth rouse full rudely dight;  
So shak'd he, that horror was to hear. *Fairy Queen.*

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Bluff'ring winds had rous'd the sea. *Milton.*  
4. To drive a beast from his lair.  
The blood more flurs,  
To rouse a lion, or to start a hare. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*  
He stooped down, he couched as a lion, and as an old  
lion; who shall rouse him up? *Genesis xlix. 9.*  
Th' unexpected found  
Of dogs and men his wakeful ear does wound;  
Rous'd with the noise, he scarce believes his ear,  
Willing to think th' illusions of his fear  
Had giv'n this false alarm. *Denham.*  
Now Cancer glows with Phœbus' fiery car,  
The youth ruff eager to the sylvan war;  
Swarm o'er the lawns, the forest-walks furround,  
Rouse the fleet hart, and cheer the op'ning hound. *Pope.*  
TO ROUSE, v. n.  
1. To awake from slumber.  
Men, sleeping found by whom they dread,  
Rouse and bestir themselves ere well awake. *Milton.*  
Richard, who now was half asleep,  
Rous'd; nor would longer silence keep. *Prior.*  
Melancholy lifts her head;  
Morpheus rouses from his bed. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*  
2. To be excited to thought or action.  
Good things of day begin to droop and drowse,  
While night's black agents to their prey do rouse. *Shakefp.*  
ROUSE, n. f. [ruseh, German, half drunk.] A dose of liquor  
rather too large.  
They have given me a rouse already.  
—Not past a pint as I am a soldier. *Shakefp. Othello.*  
No jocund health that Denmark drinks to-day,  
But the great cannon to the clouds shall tell;  
And the king's rouse shall bruit it back again;  
Respeaking earthly thunder. *Shakefp.*  
ROUSER, n. f. [from rouse.] One who rouses.  
ROUT, n. f. [rot, Dutch.]  
1. A clamorous multitude; a rabble; a tumultuous croud.  
Besides the endless routs of wretched thralls,  
Which thither were assembled day by day  
From all the world. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
A rout of people there assembled were,  
Of every fort and nation under sky,  
Which with great uproar preaded to draw near.  
To th' upper part. *Spenser.*  
If that rebellion  
Came like itself in base and abject routs,  
Led on by bloody youth, goaded with rage,  
And countenanced by boys and beggary,  
You, reverend father, then had not been there. *Shakefp.*  
Farmers were to forfeit their holds in case of unlawful re-  
tainer, or partaking in routs and unlawful assemblies. *Bacon.*  
Such a tacit league is against such routs and shovels, as have  
utterly degenerated from the laws of nature. *Bacon.*  
Nor do I name of men the common rout,  
That wandering loose about,  
Grow up and perish, as the summer fly. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
The mad ungovernable rout,  
Full of confusion and the fumes of wine,  
Lov'd such variety and antic tricks. *Roscommon.*  
Harley spies  
The doctor fasten'd by the eyes  
At Charing-cross among the rout,  
Where painted monsters are hung out. *Swift.*  
2. [Route, Fr.] Confusion of an army defeated or dispersed.  
Thy army,  
As if they could not stand when thou wert down,  
Dispers'd in rout, betook them all to fly. *Daniel.*  
Their mightiest quell'd, the battle swerv'd,  
With many an inroad gor'd; deformed rout  
Enter'd, and foul disorder. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi.*  
TO ROUT, v. a. To dissipate and put into confusion by defeat.  
The next way to end the wars with him, and to rout him  
quite, should be to keep him from invading of those countries  
adjoining. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
That party of the king's horse, that charged the Scots,  
so totally routed and defeated their whole army, that they  
fled. *Glarendon, b. viii.*  
TO ROUT, v. n. To assemble in clamorous and tumultuous  
crouds.  
The meaner sort routed together, and suddenly assailing the  
earl in his house, slew him. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
ROUTE, n. f. [route, Fr.] Road; way.  
Wide through the fuzzy field their route they take,  
Their bleeding bosoms force the thorny brake. *Gay.*  
ROW, n. f. [reib, German.] A rank or file; a number of  
things ranged in a line.  
Lips never part, but that they show  
Of precious pearl the double row. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
After them all dancing on a row,  
The comely virgins came with garlands dight,  
As fresh as flowers. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Where